

DESCRIPTIONS OF EIGHT SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN  
AND TASMANIAN LAND AND FRESH WATER  
SHELLS.\*

BY JOHN BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S.

1.—HELIX (HADRA) RUFOFASCIATA.

Shell moderately umbilicated, globosely depressed, thin, minutely rugosely granulated; pale brown, marked with dark chestnut, spiral bands, whorls 5, slightly convex, regularly increasing, the last large and inflated in front, roundly convex, below the periphery the chestnut band becomes broader and runs spirally into the aperture; base white with chestnut brown round the umbilicus, aperture roundly lunate, slightly angular, peristome thin, acute, margins rather distant, the columella margin dilated partly over the umbilicus, interior of aperture white or pink, the brown bands are seen through the shell.

Diam. maj.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , min  $9\frac{3}{4}$ , alt. 7 lines.

Hab. Yardea, 360 miles north of Adelaide, South Australia.

This fine shell approaches near to *Helix Cassandra*, Pfr.; it differs very much from that species in having dark chestnut bands above and below with a large broad white band on the base, and chestnut brown round the umbilicus. I am indebted for it to Mr. Waterhouse, the Curator of the South Australian Museum.

2.—HELIX (HADRA) COOKENSIS.

Shell umbilicated, turbinately globose, thin, finely obliquely striated (under the lens), rugosely granulated spirally banded and lineated with deep chestnut lines and bands, spire conoid, whorls  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , moderately convex, the last large and roundly convex, base convex, umbilicus deep and narrow, aperture oblique, ovately lunate, purplish within, peristome slightly reflected; margins approximating, the right partly descending, columellar margin straight and broadly expanded partly over the umbilicus; with thin coating of callus across the body whorl to the upper part of the peristome.

\* In cabinet of Linnean Society, New South Wales.

Diam maj. 16, min. 13, alt. 19 lines.

Hab. Cook Town, Endeavour River, north-east coast of Australia. (Mr. Charles Coxen.)

### 3.—HELIX (RHYTIDA) LANGLEYANA.

Shell largely umbilicated, discoid, thin, very finely and obliquely sculptured, not shining, pale horn brown, spire depressed, suture channelled, whorls  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , the three upper ones with the sculpture much rougher, the last large and roundly convex, aperture oblique, lunately ovate, peristome simple, acute, margins distant, columellar margin slightly reflected at the edge of the umbilicus.

Diam maj.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , min  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , alt. 2 lines.

Hab. Macquarie Harbour west coast of Tasmania.

Of this species I have only seen one specimen ; it was collected at the above locality some three years ago by Mr. W. Petterd ; it comes near to *Helix Milligani* and other species of the same genus.

### \* 4.—HELIX (CHAROPA) NUPERA.

Shell umbilicated, rather flatly discoid, thin, finely and regularly and obliquely striated ; interstices very smooth, white, spire flat, whorls 4, moderately convex, the last roundly convex, suture channelled, base convex, umbilicus perspective, aperture nearly vertical, semilunar, peristome simple, thin, and regular.

Diam. maj.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , min. 1, alt.  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Hab. King George's Sound, south-west coast of Australia, collected by Mr. G. Masters.

### \* 5.—PUPA (VERTIGO) ROSSITERI.

Shell dextral, rather oblong, thin, shining nearly smooth, white, hyaline, spire turretted, apex obtuse, whorls  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , roundly convex, the last about quarter the length of the whole shell, aperture

squarely oval, armed with five teeth, one on the centre of the body whorl thickened and of a lamellated form; second on the columella on the upper side rather sharp; third small and thin at the lower part of the columella; fourth on the basal margin of the interior of the aperture thick and elongated; fifth on the inner upper side of the outer lip rather obsolete; peristome slightly expanded, thin. Length  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ; breadth  $\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

Hab., Picton, Rope's Creek, Lake Macquarie, and Wingham, upper Manning River, New South Wales, (Brazier).

This species is often taken for a variety of *Vertigo Strangei*, Pf., the true typical species of *Vertigo Strangei* are sinistral, more elongated, and the aperture oval, studded with seven teeth. Dr. Cox in his "Monograph of Australian Land Shells, 1868," figures my species as a variety of *V. Strangei*, in plate 14, fig. 18, 18 A; both species are found in company.

\* 6.—AMNICOLA PETTERDIANA.

Shell conical, thin, yellowish brown under a dark epidermis, whorls 6, convex, suture impressed, apex acute, peristome thickish, aperture vertical, somewhat ovate, margins continuous, thickened, and detached from the body whorl.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

Hab. Scottsdale, Ringarooma, and Enu Bay, Tasmania; Messrs. Petterd and Legrand.

\* 7.—AMNICOLA SIMSONIANA.

Shell turbinate conical, thin, horny, green under a brownish epidermis, whorls 6, roundly convex, spire acuminate, apex roundly obtuse, aperture vertical, sub ovate, margins continuous, peristome thin, slightly expanded, channel between the columella margin and the body whorl.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

Hab. Brighton, near Hobart Town, Tasmania, (Mr. Simson.)

## \* 8.—PLANORBIS MERIDIONALIS.

Shell discoid, light horny brown, faintly marked with oblique lines of growth, sharply carinated at the periphery, whorls 3, the last large, more than half the size of the whole shell; large in front, moderately convex, spire depressed, base convex, depressed in the centre of the whorls, aperture oblique, hatchet shaped, peristome thin, acute, margins approximating the right joined to the left by a thin deposit of calius.

Diam. maj.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , min.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , alt.  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Hab. Ouse River, Tasmania, Mr. Masters.

Circular Head, ,, Petterd.

A member exhibited a beautiful specimen of dendritic stone from Rooty Hill, which was left for exhibition with the Society.

Two volumes of Bentham's "Flora Australiensis" presented to the Society by the Government, were ordered to be suitably acknowledged.

Mr. Brazier exhibited a specimen of native food from the Marshall Islands, composed of pandanus and farina of some plant resembling the Taro. He also exhibited a fungus from the Loyalty Islands, much relished by the missionaries (an *Agaricus* growing on the roots of trees). Also the fungus from the same place, which is largely imported into China.